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Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic with regard to the latest flagrant violation of the ceasefire regime on the line of contact, carried out by the Azerbaijani armed forces in the early hours of 19 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 25 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

21 June 2010

On the night of 18 to 19 June, Azerbaijan carried out another provocation at the line of contact between the defence army of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (NKR) and the armed forces of Azerbaijan, which resulted in human casualties. This is a recurrent demonstration of the policy of force by Azerbaijan right from the beginning against the self-determined people of Nagorno Karabakh.

The Armenian massacres committed in Sumgait, Baku, Kirovabad and other places in 1988-1991, ethnic cleansing in Nagorno Karabakh proper and the neighbouring territories, and the large-scale aggression of Azerbaijan against the self-determined NKR in 1991-1994 are palpable expressions of that policy.

Since 1994 Azerbaijan has continuously attempted to put the blame of its own responsibility for the consequences of the war initiated by itself on the Armenian side, is toughening its anti-Armenian hysteria and propaganda on a daily basis, is implementing an immense stockpiling of weaponry and, against that background, is continuously acting with clear threats of war.

The successive provocations at the line of contact by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani side, regular impediments of the monitoring activities of the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the rejection of the proposal of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries on pulling back the snipers and fostering the ceasefire regime are resulting in new human casualties.

It is noteworthy that the recent provocation was carried out from the territories of the NKR occupied by Azerbaijan. In fact, these territories not only have been subject to ethnic cleansings, but also are used as a basis for new infringements against the security of the people of the NKR.

Azerbaijan is demonstratively continuing to violate the United Nations Charter, particularly the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of the use of force, as well as the principles of equality of rights and the self-determination of peoples.

The people of Nagorno Karabakh self-determined on 10 December 1991 through a referendum that was fully in line with the acting legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the norms of international law that are also enshrined in the United Nations Charter and are binding for all United Nations Member States.

Being committed to the principle of the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the people of the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh is determined to preserve the freedom and independence achieved with great losses, as well as its democratic institutions formed on the basis of the true expression of the free will of the people.